

MAIL.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

Shipping:

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. GLENFALLOCH,
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Undersigned in their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 p.m. To-day. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. j19

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE AMERICAN SHIP LEADING
WIND, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. j19

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Venice having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. j19

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Arratoon Apkar, Captain MacTAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 3, 1877. j19

BARQUE CHINAMAN, FROM
LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen. Arrived, Karberg & Co. HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig. P. & O. S. N. Co. HIKONIMUS, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koch. Landstein & Co. ROSE HENDERSON, British barque, Capt. John J. Gunn. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. BROWN BROTHERS, American ship, Capt. D. S. Goodell. P. & O. S. N. Co. MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John O. Dawes. Douglas Lapraik & Co. VISCOUNT MACDOUGALL, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. Wm. Wright. Borneo Co., Limited. COXING, British barque, Captain Wm. Robertson. Wier & Co. LEADING WIND, American ship, Captain F. M. Hinkley. Meyer & Co. CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, British barque, Captain George Place. Rosario & Co. LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain H. Schellhass & Co. JALO, Russian ship, Capt. O. F. Nobberg. Order. MARIE LOUISE, German barque, Captain D. Davidson. Wm. Puffat & Co. NAY, British 3-m. schooner, Captain L. Plumley. Olyphant & Co. ANNIE S. BAILL, American 3-m. schooner, Captain C. H. Nelson. Douglas Lapraik & Co.

NEARLY READY.

"THE CHINA REVIEW."

Vol. V, No. 6.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, July 5, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Steamship

"VENICE"

Capt. RHOPE, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1877. j14

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The Steamship

"KORNE"

due immediately from London and Singapore, will receive prompt despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1877. j13

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The British Steamship

"ARRATOON APKAR,"

Captain A. B. MacTAVISH, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1877. j14

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 5, Isles of the South, British ship, 820, Dennett, Cardiff March 5, Coal.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

July 5, Fugitive, British barque, 471, J. W. Balfour, Newcastle (N.S.W.) May 31, Coal.—RUSSELL & Co.

July 5, Annie Lorrain, British barque, 752, Galea, Cardiff Feb. 23, Coal.—ORDEN.

July 5, Nimbus, American ship, 1300, R. L. Leonard, Cardiff March 7, Coal.—ORDEN.

July 5, Gold Hunter, American ship, 1200, Freeman, Cardiff Feb. 27, Coal.—MEYER & Co.

July 5, Gustav & Marie, German ship, 352, F. Doose, Haiphong June 23, Rice.—WIEBER & Co.

July 5, Aline, British barque, 300, Guilbert, Keelung June 27, Coal.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

July 6, Johanne, German ship, 758, H. Banje, Liverpool, March 1, Coal.—DETTJEN & Co.

July 6, Adela, British barque, 352, Keelung, June 29, Coal.—EDWARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

July 6, Cactus O., Italian barque, 791, E. Olivari, Cardiff Feb. 21, Coal.—ORDEN.

July 6, Annie S. Hall, American 3-m. schooner, 455, Chas. H. Nelson, Ohefoo June 17, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

July 6, Shen-shi, Chinese R. C., from Canton.

July 6, Ceres, German barque, 420, L. Specht, Oumoung June 29, Salt and Sugar.—WIEBER & Co.

July 6, Edith Rose, Dutch barque, 670, F. O. Steffen, Saigon June 25, Salt.—LANDSTERN & Co.

July 6, Augusta, German barque, 860, Bernad, Bangkok June 23, Rice.—CARLO WIEBER & Co.

July 6, Noy, British 3-m. schooner, 237, Plumley, Wellington N.Z. May 12, Old Iron, Fungus, &c.—OXYPHANT & Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 6, Marie Louise, for Bangkok.

6, Menalaus, for Singapore & Penang.

CLEARED.

Norna, for Swatow.

Batavia, for Haiphong.

Brown Brothers, for Pudget Sound.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Gustav & Marie, from Haiphong, 3 Chinese.

Per Ceres, from Oumoung, 7 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Menalaus, for Singapore, &c., Mr and Mrs Saunders, Messrs Pym, Waterfield, 41 Europeans deck, and 91 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Brown Brothers, for Pudget Sound, 7 Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German brig Thorild reports: From Newcastle to New Guinea moderate weather, and thence calm and squalls with very unsettled weather.

The British barque Adela reports: Light variable winds throughout the passage.

The American ship Gold Hunter reports: On the 4th June, spoke the Wieland, from New York bound to Anjer, 99 days out, in Lat. 23.30 S., Long. 101.44 E.

The British barque Fugitive reports: Experienced from leaving Newcastle fresh S.E. winds to Lat. 6 S., light variable winds to Equator, S.W. monsoon to 5 N., light airs and calms to 10 N., moderate Easterly winds and much rain to Ballintang Channel, and light variable winds thence to port. Came by the Inner Route, crossed the Equator on June 16th in 150 E.; passed through the Ballintang Channel on 1st July, and took pilot off Lema at 2 p.m. on the 5th. July 4th, spoke the Windhover, from Shanghai bound to London, 100 miles S.W. of Lema Islands.

The British ship Isles of the South reports: Light winds and fine weather to the Equator. Crossed the Equator in 22.10 W. 30 days out. From 38 E. to 104 E. strong breezes and high seas. On Tuesday, June 12th, sighted Java Head and entered the Straits. Remainder of passage light and variable winds and squally weather, with rain and terrific squalls coming up the China Sea. On the 24th March, spoke the Aligator, from London bound to Cape Coast Castle, 18 days out, in Lat. 12.9 N. and Long. 21.30 W. April 18th, spoke the Landborough, from New York bound to Java, 45 days out, in Lat. 21.25 S. and Long. 28.29 W. April 25th, spoke the Portia, from London bound to Sydney, 43 days out, in Lat. 32.7 S. and Long. 29.49 W. April 25th, spoke the Leon Cressa, from London bound to Brisbane, 43 days out, in Lat. 32.7 S. and Long. 29.44 W.

The British 3-m. schooner Noy reports: Left Wellington N.Z. on Sunday the 12th May, experienced moderate S.E. and East winds to the Line, which was crossed in Long. 160 East, on Sunday 3rd June, 20 days out. From thence to arrival experienced variable unsteady winds attended with much rain. Since passing the Bache Islands was in company with a Barque and Ship apparently bound here.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—

For NORN, at 7.30 a.m. (To-morrow, the 7th inst., instead of as previously notified).

For HOIHOW.—

For H.L.O.H.S. SUN-KEE, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For NICOLAJEVSK.—

For Barque FRIEDRICH PERTHES, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 9th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

For DANUBE, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 9th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—

For THALES, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 9th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CALCUTTA.

For VENICE and ARRATOON APKAR, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet HOUGLY, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 7th July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 6th July.

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 7th July.

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, June 28, 1877. j17

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet CATHAY, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 14th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 13th inst.

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 14th inst.

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. j14

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Contract Packet CATHAY, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 10 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 10 a.m. Late Letters, 10 to 11.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, July 3, 1877. j14

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet GALLIC, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence for Japan the United States or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, July 6, 1877. j17

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, July 9:—

Noon.—Sale of American barkentine Rosina, on Board.

Goods per Glenfalloch undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, July 10:—

Noon.—Yess leaves for Coast Ports.

THURSDAY, July 12:—

Transfer Books of H. C. & M. Steamboat Co. closed from this date till 25th instant, inclusive.

FRIDAY, July 13:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, July 14:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Tenders for Building a Fire Engine House will be received by the Naval Storekeeper.

8 p.m.—Arratoon Apkar leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

8 p.m.—Venice leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

Lotus leaves for Yokohama on or about this date.

MONDAY, July 16:—

Transfer Books of the H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, closed from this date to 25th instant, inclusive.

TUESDAY, July 17:—

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, July 18:—

8 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 50 A, Queen's Road.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Thales leaves for Singapore, &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.15 p.m.

BIRTH.

At Grosvenor Villas, Cairns Road, on the 5th instant, Mrs D. R. CRAWFORD, of a Son.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1877.

Under the heading of "The Russo-Turkish War," we publish to-day a series of telegrams which we think will be read with considerable interest. They are selected from the telegrams appearing in the London daily papers during the week ending on the departure of the last mail, and as the whole of them are the contributions of the special correspondents of the various papers, they will be found quite distinct from, and in most cases fuller than Reuters' telegrams as supplied either to the journals here or to those in India. It will be seen, for instance, that a full account is given of the storming and capture of Ardahan, by the Russian troops, which appears to have been a far more important operation than was generally believed. As we intend to continue the practice of publishing these telegrams after the arrival of each mail, they will also form a complete record of all the important events in the war as they occur.

We have received the report for the year 1876-77 of the Mission Schools connected with the Rhenish Missionary Society in China. Mr Hubrig says he presents this, the fourteenth report of the Schools, to the public, not with feelings of discouragement, yet being somewhat disheartened, seeing that the local subscriptions no longer cover the expenses. Last year he had for the first time to report a deficit of \$270, which arose in consequence of two Missions, viz: those of the Rhenish and Berlin Missionary Societies, being united into one. Some friends have redoubled their support, but, on the other hand, many of the annual subscriptions have been reduced or altogether withdrawn, and therefore he has to close his account with a deficit of \$635.96, and compelled to ask the Board for an allowance of \$800. Knowing that the Board is labouring under a heavy burden of debt he was much troubled at making this request after having had for many years the satisfaction of getting the necessary support for the schools by subscription from foreign residents in Hongkong and Canton, as well as from some of the highest Chinese authorities of the Canton province. Mr Hubrig gives a favourable account of the working of the schools during the year, but at the conclusion of the report he has to refer to one or two instances of opposition on the part of the Chinese authorities in the case of chapel building. In the Fa district, he says a house was offered to him, and on his demanding that the Government, according to the treaties, should help him to come to a peaceful arrangement, a decree was issued to the effect, that in accordance with the treaties missionaries could buy or rent ground property, and build chapels and schools ad libitum, but any Chinese landlord had first to apply for the permission of the Mandarins, the gentry, and people round about, and had to show stamped documents before they could sell houses or ground property for the purpose of chapels. On such terms of course never a chapel could be built nor a station established in the interior. Another kind of opposition is the erection of new temples with preaching halls, and dispensaries with wonder-working medicine near our preaching places. In the neighbourhood of one of his out-stations in the Fa district a temple and preaching hall was established, and much was spoken against Christianity. The Christians were threatened with a speedy defeat, festivals were performed with much pomp in hand-writing, declared to be the work of spirits, the descent of the Nyuk-ti was announced. Thousands of men and women assembled to see the highly-esteemed god coming down in five flashes of lightning. Unfortunately the weather was very fine; there was neither thunder nor lightning that day, and the cheated people went home very dissatisfied.

At the Marine Court to-day George Silberry, a seaman belonging to the British barque Formosa, was charged with refusal of duty. Alexander Brown, the second mate, appeared as prosecutor in the absence

of the Captain and Chief Officer, who were unable to

No. 4372.—JULY 6, 1877.]

warrant charging him with stealing a meerschaum pipe, the property of Wm. Riley, barkeeper at the London Inn. It was lost of the counter, and the defendant was afterwards discovered to have given it to a seaman named Robert Warden in lieu of a payment of \$24. Robert Warden stated that he was drunk and lay down on a bench at the "Homes," when the defendant said to him afterwards that he had taken \$24 out of his pocket when he was drunk but that he would give it back to him. When Warden asked him for the money, the defendant gave him the pipe in lieu of payment. The defendant admitted taking the pipe and expressed his sorrow. The Magistrate ordered him to give \$24, amends to Warden, or suffer 7 days' imprisonment, and the pipe was to be returned to Riley. He was sentenced in addition to 24 hours' imprisonment, the second officer stating that the ship would leave on Sunday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"
Hongkong, July 6, 1877.

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "Kender" that the old building now used as the Central School is by far too small for the requirements of the Colony. The school rooms, except the lecture hall for Chemistry, are badly ventilated and ill-suited in every way for the purpose intended, viz., accommodating the large number of students who attend the School for education. Some talk of the building being unsound, but be that as it may, it is very defective in a sanitary point of view. Some years ago the Education Government, under the advice of Captain Swainson, applied to the Central School for a number of boys as naval cadets to be trained in the Arsenal, and I am told that out of 18 selected, some 12 of them could not pass the doctor for weakness in the chest. Then again I observed that only a few days ago, an English master of the school, who before he joined the establishment was one of the strongest men in the Colony, had to leave for San Francisco invalided, because of disease in the lungs. His predecessor was at one time ill with a similar complaint so that he had to take leave to go to Japan for the benefit of his health. On his return, he was unfortunately transferred to another part of the building, where the ventilation was not so bad, while his successor contracted the serious disease from which he is now suffering. These facts prove the bad sanitary of the place, and it behooves the Government to erect a new building without delay. Although a new site had been bought for the school several months ago, no action has been taken as yet to build on it and this delay, together with recent proceedings on the part of His Excellency Pope Hennessy in reference to the school, has filled many minds with the fear that there is vacillation in the policy of the Government, and that there is likely to be a slip between the cup and the lip—that the project of the new Central School is not to be carried out. I think this is not the case however. From what I know of the matter, the Government has deferred commencing building on the new site only because of the rainy season now prevailing. The money for the work has been already voted by the Legislative Council, and it will, therefore, be prosecuted with vigour as the dry weather sets in.

As to the utility of the school, the great good it has done will speak for itself, and I shall merely refer your readers to the speeches Sir Arthur Kennedy used to make periodically at the Annual distribution of prizes to the scholars; while as to the nature of the education the students receive in the school, I think the authorities are very wise in making the instruction undenominational; but I am, however, of opinion that no harm would arise from the Bible being introduced into the school if it was not taught as a matter of faith. It might be taught as any other school book for the information it contains. If a boy has no knowledge of the Bible, he would not be able to understand any Biblical references which he might come across in the course of his reading.

Apart from the utility of the school and the good it has effected, I hold it to be the duty of every government to teach and educate the youths of the population it governs; and were they disregarded, the government would have failed in one of its most important duties towards the governed. Moreover, education brings up a better class of men, and the government which fosters and encourages education finds it easier to rule. The government, as the Chinese have it, stands in the position of a parent to its people, and a parent is, of course, bound to educate his children. Therefore, as one who has taken a deep interest in the Central School, I would be very sorry to see the prevalent suspicion of His Excellency's intention regarding the school become a reality.

Yours faithfully,
EDUCATION.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The following telegrams, giving details of the operations on the Danube and in Asiatic Turkey, are selected from London daily papers.

Erzurum, May 19.—In the fighting which took place in the entrenchments before Ardahan the Turkish army, which numbered 12,000 strong, was driven back some distance along the road to Erzurum.

A decisive battle will take place in the Kaili Mountains.

Vienna, May 19.—Reinforcements have been despatched to the threatened point so as to guard against any attempted passage of the Danube at Nisopolis.

At Kalafat the Roumanians appear to be reconstructing their batteries for the reception of heavier guns than those hitherto in position there.

Bucharest, May 20.—The Czar will arrive here on the 26th instant. The Prince Charles will leave the Palace, accepting the villa of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. At the same time the Grand Duke will reside at the Kotroceni Palace.

On June the 1st all traffic on the railways will be stopped so as to allow the passage of stores and siege artillery.

The intelligence that the Czar intends to come to Bucharest has caused great enthusiasm among the Roumanians here. His Majesty will bring with him all the Princes of the Imperial family, and will remain until the end of the war.

The Russians are spreading all along the Danube, and relieving the Roumanian garrisons.

The Russians appear not to concern themselves about the Roumanian army, which

is, however, a most efficient force. They deny that it was mobilised with their knowledge or at their wish.

I hear that the Commissariat Department of the Russian army is not working so satisfactorily as the other departments. There is an abundance of provisions, but the arrangements for distributing them are not efficient.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—The Grand Duke Michael has telegraphed from Tiflis that the Russians took Ardahan by assault on Thursday.

Sixty cannon, an immense quantity of provisions and stores, and the camp, which had been occupied by fourteen Turkish battalions, fell into the hands of the Russians.

The Turks fled, pursued by the Russian cavalry. The Russian loss was one officer killed and four wounded; 50 soldiers killed and 180 wounded.

After a 24-hour bombardment, the citadel guns announced the victory.

Vienna, May 20.—By seizing the fortress of Ardahan the Russians can push on towards Kars, and intercept its communication with Erzurum.

Ardahan was only indifferently fortified, the Russians having during former wars blown up the ramparts, merely leaving a few remnants of the walls of the town, 25 feet high and six broad, which were unable to resist the modern heavy ordnance. At the breaches a gallant fight was sustained on both sides.

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